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boops. As both *plumieri* (= *crumenophthalmus*) and *boops* belong to the Genus *Trachurops* Gill, the name *Selar*, as Fowler has indicated, would replace *Trachurops*.

In any event, *hasselti* can not be taken as type of *Selar* and the group to which it belongs must, if recognized, find a new name.

I have referred the matter of *Selar* to our commission and quote a letter from the secretery which I accept as conclusive. In this view *Selar* replaces *Trachurops* Gill.

"1. Referring again to your letter of July 22nd, in regard to *Selar*, I have looked up the original reference by Bleeker, 1851. If it can not be shown that Bleeker was using the 'first species rule' at this time, and that later he did not designate type, it seems to me obvious that as you and Evermann first designated the type in 1896a, p. 916, that your type-designation *boops* stands unchallenged.

"2. Were I ruling on the 'first species rule' I would take *Selar trachurus* as the type; but it is not clear to me that the 'first species rule' applies in this case. [Signed] C. W. Stiles."

DAVID STARR JORDAN,
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PURPLE SALAMANDER

The Purple Salamander, *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus* (Green), is one of the rarest salamanders of Pennsylvania. Any information as to its feeding habits should be of interest even though based on but a single observation as in the present instance.

On March 21 of this year, an adult purple salamander, measuring $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in total length, was captured under a log lying near the edge of a brook in Castle Shannon, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. It is difficult to say if this habitat is typical of the species. We have examined specimens captured in a spring and one taken from a rather deep lake.

The specimen was placed alive in a small tin box which contained several live specimens of the dusky salamander, *Desmognathus fuscus* (Rafinesque). A short time later all but two of the dusky salamanders were removed. On March 23 one of these two was seen in the box but on March 24 both had disappeared. Later the same day the purple salamander, while being handled, disgorged the two dusky salamanders. They had been eaten apparently head first since the head and anterior portions of the body were the most digested. It would be interesting to know if salamanders form the chief food of the purple salamander and if this form has a definite method of swallowing its prey.

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THE MAP TURTLE, *GRAPTEMYS*
GEOGRAPHICA (LE SUER)
IN NEW YORK

The Map Turtle which is usually reported in accounts of New York reptiles as occurring only in the western part of the State is particularly abundant in the warm shallow bays of the south shore of Lake Ontario. In Great Sodus Bay a few hours' collecting in September, 1920, resulted in the capture of 14 individuals, varying in length of carapace from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches. Seven were seen at one time on the partly submerged hull of an old sail-boat and every suitable support in the vicinity held as many as could crowd upon it.

Extremely low water made their capture easy with a dip-net, as they could be followed in a boat and scooped up before finding refuge among the weeds of the deeper water. An early record of a specimen from Sodus Bay may be found in the 25th Report of the State Museum, 1873, p. 17.

This species is also to be found in Irondequoit Bay and a large female taken in November, 1917, is the